



# MYSTICS COME TO SEE HAWAII

Shriners Are Here  
Two Hundred  
Strong.

TWO DAYS IN HILO  
OF RARE DELIGHT

Zealandia Caravan Descends on  
the City and it is  
Theirs.

Today the Shriners will go to the  
Waialua Plantation at 9 o'clock. Luncheon  
will be served at Haleiwa.

(From Monday's Daily.)

WHEN THE exceeding fair vision of this Queen City of the Pacific, nestling in the ancient hills after the manner of a great and precious jewel resting in some beauteous damsel's bosom, burst upon the sight of the most serene, exalted and ever-blessed Nobles of Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shriners, of San Francisco, their wives, sisters, mothers-in-law, huapals and friends aboard the swift and majestic and altogether comfortable steamship Zealandia, yesterday morning, a mighty shout of great joy arose from the throats, lungs and hearts of the pilgrims and, borne upon the sweet scented Sunday morning ether, aroused the meditative populace of Honolulu to the fact that the Shriners—long may their feet walk in the narrow-gauge paths of righteousness and loiter in the green oases of happiness—had survived their visit to Hilo, a village on the Island of Hawaii, and that the mighty ones had fallen upon Honolulu.

Nothing could have better prepared the Shriners for the glories of Honolulu—may the City of Good Things be saved alive from the clutch of the deadly plumber—than their visit to Hilo.

When the usual three whistles blew, announcing the arrival of an ocean steamer, Honolulu and his wife hurried into their Sunday best and hastened to the Oceanic wharf in a huff. It was some considerable time, however, before the Zealandia came into the harbor. Shortly before 10 o'clock she was moored good and fast to the wharf and the awed crowds "rubbered" in a manner thorough and sincere.

The scene was unique. Everybody knew it, too, for Kodaka and cameras were promiscuous and plentiful. The Shriners shot the crowds and the crowds shot the Shriners, and all were happy.

To the slow, soothing cadence of strung instruments in the hands of masters of the art aboard the big white ark, the Zealandia, glided easily and lazily to her berth. The pierboard rail was crowded with the Shriners, big and little. Shriners. Thin and fat. Shriners. Shriners with whiskers. Bushy-headed Shriners.

The strains of the "Red, White and Blue" inspired all hearts. "Three cheers for Honolulu," shouted a big Shriner on deck. He wore a fez and his voice was in good order. Everybody yelled and then followed a tiger. It was a tiger and a half. Diamond Head Charon telephoned immediately to town to ascertain the cause of the uproar.

"America," "My Honolulu Lady," and other patriotic tunes were served in entrancing style by the unexcelled music makers of the Shriner outfit. The crowds cheered. The Shriners cheered. Then they cheered again.

The ladies cheered, too, and waved little American flags and smiled and shed tears of exceeding joy.

Everybody had flags and waved them. "Hurrah for Honolulu!" they shouted. "Hurrah for the Shriners!" answered the crowd.

All this time the Zealandia was docked. A big white crescent and scimitar is painted on either side of the Zealandia's big, black funnel. A bigger red crescent and scimitar adorns either side of the vessel's white nose. Every flag in the possible possession of the Zealandia was flying aboard her. Flags of all colors and kinds. She made a pretty picture. So did the Shriners. They shone in all their glory and magnificence, and the brilliance of their presence has never before been equalled.

When the ark docked and the gangplanks joined the vessel to the wharf there was a rush in two directions. Everybody on wanted to get off, and everybody off was in a hurry to get on. Officers of the Zealandia, however, prevented difficulties by allowing nobody aboard without a pass.

"Hurrah for Honolulu!"

"Three cheers for everything!"

"Tiger-r-r!"

Then the music did it again and everybody on shore welcomed the pilgrims in proper style. Nearly all the Shriners wore white yachting caps, and most of them wore tags, in case of accident. These tags told who they were and why and where to ship them in case they were lost, or strayed or were stolen.

The Shriners—may their palms always be pressed upon the palms of friends—were met at the wharf by the reception committee, the following Masons: W. L. Stanley, chairman; J. H. Boyd, secretary; Dr. B. B. Cooper, F. A. Schaefer, Prince David, H. E. Cooper, A. V. Gear, George F. Benton, Dr. C. H. Wood, G. H. Brokaw, W. M. Giffard and George C. Beckley.

Once ashore, the Shriners took the city. They fluttered hither and thither and looked at everything. People wearing tags were observable everywhere. The masses eyed them and they eyed the masses. They drove around the city and captured the hotels and went to Waikiki and mounted Punch-bowl and went up the Pali.

It was a warm day, and many of the wearied pilgrims sought respite of re-

freshment in the desert of closed doors. Ice cream and soda water were obtained at certain places.

The worthy boat which bore the Mystic Shriners safely from San Francisco to the village of Hilo on the Island of Hawaii, thence hither, sailed out through the Golden Gate on October 11, at 2:15 p.m. She arrived at Hilo on the 18th, at 9:49 a.m., Hilo time. The mean time of the passage was 6 days 21 hours and 26 minutes. She broke away from Hilo on Saturday last at 9:33 a.m., and arrived here 23 hours and 3 minutes later. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage and Allah be praised—all the Shriners are well. It seems that some were a trifle sick during the trip—but let not the evils of earthly existence be remembered once the past has buried them.

## SHRINERS IN HILO.

HILO, Oct. 29.—The S. S. Zealandia, bearing Shriners, limped out of the Hilo rain that had gone seaward to meet it, at about half-past nine on Thursday morning, says the Tribune. She was immediately boarded by those Nobles who had been previously delayed with those of Hawaii, Great Britain and Austria, France and Germany were all represented. The flags hung from the trees and balconies and long streamers of gay pennants were festooned throughout the grounds. The lambs and pillars were swathed in bunting. Manager Allen spread himself for the occasion with his numerous alabamas, but above them all the crescent and the scimitar were the most prominent.

## RECEPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—And now the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, accustomed to brave the hot sands of the desert on a diet of Zem-Zem water, are about to face the dangers and delights of the open sea.

Promptly at 12:15 this afternoon, as merrily a company as ever went down into the sea in a ship will put off from Pacific street wharf in the steamer Zealandia bound for Honolulu, its hot volcanoes and sinuous hulas.

Up from the hills of the sea have come Nobles J. G. Rothwell and H. H. Williams to escort the joy-seeking pilgrims.

The first newspaper published on boardship in the Pacific was the *Moslem Herald*, a four-page daily made up of the daily happenings of the voyage, liberally supplemented by advertisements and better plate. The staff consists of George F. Neal, editor; Mrs. S. E. Reamer, vice president; Mrs. L. Danskin, treasurer; Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, secretary. The subscription rates are \$1 to pilgrims, the advertising rates, "all we can get." Cable address, "Islam." Phone No. 101. As the editorials have no reference to politics it would seem to be a religious sheet, though it shows no other symptoms of piety except the name.

Following are a few literary gems culled from the various issues of the Zealandia's hand press:

"Beer is the best drink for people traveling on the ocean, as it tastes the same going up or down."

"Lost—What we had for breakfast and lots of other things."

"Noble Frank Johnson, sheriff of Sacramento, arrested the Zealandia last night at 9:40 for being high-roller, standing the passengers up and making them diggore."

"A pretty sight was seen this morning when the flying fish swarmed aboard the vessel. One of them flew down the throat of Noble Warren Payne, and that is what makes him so dry."

"My mother says if I do not get married as a result of this trip she is going to leave me home hereafter."

"Thanks to the good angel who made us a call at 4 this morning and brought crackers and oranges. Come again, Indiana!"

"A voice from the other side of the partition, as hands clasp hands: 'Why do you kiss under these circumstances like a stray hat? Because it is not fit!'"

"The motto of this pilgrimage: 'Keep down everything but your courage!'"

"I gave up everything but hope—Mrs. Kennedy."

The Zealandia was to leave this port Friday afternoon, but the Mystic brothers and sisters were so much pleased at the Hilo reception that they postponed the departure until midnight.

The ship's officers are: Thomas Dowdall, commander; John Koughan, chief officer; F. Cardell, second officer; F. Howarth, third officer; E. A. Keller, chief engineer; R. L. Zaffman, first assistant engineer; R. Powell, second assistant engineer; E. H. Bucknam, purser; G. W. Clark, surgeon; George Robinson, chief steward.

To provide against accidents and the perils that assail the pilgrim in strange and unknown lands, each Shriner has attached to him as he leaves the vessel to disport himself for a while on the sandy shore, a tag bearing the following inscription: "I am out on a Helluva time. Lost the Rope. My Lamps Are Out. Send Me Aboard the Zealandia, Berth —. Deck —."

## ADDRESS TO THE SHRINERS.

The following address was prepared by the invitation committee to be presented to the potestate by Rev. J. A. Cuzon:

To the visiting members of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and their families.

Aloha

(that's Kanaka for howdy).

Ke hookipa nei na Makaiahanu o Hilo, Hawaii, la ouko me ka pumaha, elike me ka Kanaka ma Dakaika hookipa aloha mai al ka pua mohala mu o ka kau kupulan.

The freedom of the city is yours, though the serf hereof is constrained to say that the freedom doesn't amount to much because we haven't home rule, such as it is, however, we are willing to divvy up with you. We are glad you are here; doubly glad you are not enrolled in the census of "also rans," who, when they start for Hilo, usually get stranded in Honolulu. We admire your judgment in coming here first. We offer you the freedom of our large and superior collection of extinct volcanoes; handle and examine them at your leisure, but leave them behind when you depart.

In order that you may have a taste of Hawaiian life, also the food, we have prepared a feast at which an hundred handmaids of Hawaii shall feed, with deft fingers, into your mouths, and the well of Cacahuas will be opened with a metal contrivance and cooled with the snows of Mauna Kea and the ice works, Allah be good!

We know little of the history and antecedents of your order; the Nobles of the Zealandia have been too busy with other things to disseminate knowledge. We understand that one of your principal tenets is to have no money in the treasury. The Hawaiian Government is the same way, so we feel well acquainted with you from the dropping of the flag. Let us give you a few disinterested words of advice.

Don't use the sidewalks; they are on sacred ground. Take the middle of the road as the Hilo people.

Don't tell your troubles to a policeman; he is a timid fawn-like creature and shies violently at the approach of strangers.

When you are thirsty do not, oh! do not hesitate; ask the first Hiloite you meet to show you where the town pump is, for he, also, is thirsty and knoweth the road thereto.

If you are disappointed when you see Hilo, cheer up. It's nothing to the way you will feel when you strike Honolulu.

At the ball to which you are invited you are to dance to your heart's content, but when you leave you are to leave the ladies to us. They are our joy and pride.

The city fathers, as well as their offspring, suggest that you use due care while visiting Halemaumau. You have heard of people "walking on thin ice."

## HOTEL DECORATED.

The Hawaiian Hotel was one of the best decorated centers of welcome to

the Shriners. Many balsams, myrrh, Marjoram, Allen, brought out his sage scissars and bunting and flags, etc., etc., until the entire pavilion was transformed into a patriotic conglomeration of the colors of modern nations. Great American flags were displayed by the side with those of Hawaii, Great Britain and Austria, France and Germany were all represented. The flags hung from the trees and balconies and long streamers of gay pennants were festooned throughout the grounds. The lambs and pillars were swathed in bunting. Manager Allen spread himself for the occasion with his numerous alabamas, but above them all the crescent and the scimitar were the most prominent.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED.

Admiral Sampson is ill. *Entitled* will come America again.

Bryan is threatening L. Michigan. Oiga Nethersole will attempt Hamlet. Congressman Boutelle is much better.

Iron mines near Utica, N. Y., will close down.

The Sonoma county, Cal., fair is a big success.

The Woman's Parliament in Los Angeles is over.

A bull fight at San Jose, Cal., proved a tame affair.

William Staab committed suicide at Santa Cruz, Cal.

There is trouble between Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador.

General Brooke has urged the entire remodeling of the U. S. army.

No will be sufficient referendum will be granted in Australia.

American officers at Peking have organized a Dragon Society.

The wife of Melbourne McDowell, the actor, is suing for divorce.

The Spanish war veterans are in session at Chattanooga, Tenn.

One million dollars in gold is en route from Dawson to the States.

The Russians are strongly re-enforcing the army in Manchuria.

The Liberals are gaining slightly in the British election campaign.

The Democrats are charged with colonizing voters in Montana.

The Colma murder trial is attracting attention at Redwood City, Cal.

The first work on the Stanford arch at Palo Alto has been unveiled.

Print cloths have gone up one-eighth of a cent in the United States.

One of the Delmonicos has been recently and romantically married.

T. C. Norris, a teamster, was killed at Los Angeles by falling timber.

The St. Louis & San Francisco road has absorbed the Kansas Midland.

The striking students at San Bernardino are supported by their elders.

The Monte Cristo, a Skeena river boat, has sunk with a loss of 16 men.

Work on the Los Angeles & San Lake railroad will rest until after election.

President Errazuriz of Chile, who has been seriously ill, has recovered.

A big cave-in at a Jerome, Arizona, mine endangers the lives of 200 men.

Charles Wheeler, a well known Colorado railroad man, is dead at Denver.

The Republican campaign in California is an active and enthusiastic one.

The Board of Trade of Chicago has succeeded in closing the bucket shops.

A shipment of £50,000 in gold has been made from London to New York.

Carnegie and the steel trust will build ships to carry steel across the Atlantic.

England is said to have agreed unconditionally to Germany's second note.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland has completed its convention.

Thousands of striking coal miners held a demonstration in Scranton, Pa.

The Southern California Homeopathic Association is meeting at Los Angeles.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad directors are in session in Salt Lake City.

There is a demand for new blood in the reconstruction of the British cabinet.

Lady Francis Hope (May Yohe) is sued for \$50,000 by a theatrical manager.

A rally of Democratic clubs all over the country will be held on October 25th.

Sister Baptista, a Catholic teacher at Helena, Montana, was accidentally shot.

The United States cable ship Burnside, is at Gibraltar, en route for Manila.

Sir Redvers Buller has bidden farewell to his troops, and will return to England.

Lieutenant Colonel Brinkerhoff, Sixth United States Infantry, has been retired.

W. V. Powell, president of the Order of Raffay Telegraphers, has been deposed.

The Chinese general, Tung Fu Slang, has disappeared with a large force of troops.

There is lively competition for the construction of the new American war vessels.

The British are planning a small expedition to investigate coal mines near Peking.

Contributions for the Catholic University in Washington are coming in rapidly.

The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's cup is on its way to America.

In the trial of bandits at Tucson,

# EMMELUTH DENOUNCES THE WHITES IN STRONG TERMS

(From Monday's Daily.)

JOHN EMMELUTH, leading member of the plumber's trust, has come out as a hard-haider. In two speeches delivered before the natives as a candidate for the House of Representatives on the Independent ticket, Emmeluth has given utterance to radical opinions on the election issue. He made his maiden speech as a candidate at Maemae Church, Nuuanu Valley, Thursday evening. Last night he talked at Kewalo before Independents.

Emmeluth took the stand that the natives should be as rich as the men who have developed the plantations.

At Kewalo last night the Independents had an enthusiastic meeting. Emmeluth, one of two whites who spoke, made the following remarks:

"Fellow Hawaiian Citizens—It is a pleasure to stand before you this evening and speak to you heart to heart, and mind to mind about the whites. We take the Bible in many standings of life for the good things in it. While singing here this evening I thought of Pharaoh and his dream of the seven fat cattle which represents the former years of centralized government, and on the other hand the seven lean cattle. It is needless to speak about them. Among our people here there is a stalwart man like Joseph in the Bible. Tonight we find in R. W. Wilcox that image of Joseph. In the past we had centralized government, anything but for the people, by the people and of the people.

## A NEW ERA COMING.

"I wish to state to you some things of the past. One of the conditions created was the inequality created by every one not being allowed to vote. A restricted ballot has been the curse of this country for these people. In the past seven years they saw that it was useless to work it as they wished, and so they undertook a change in the government. Some of them thought that it would help the people, but finally we were submerged by Asiatics. The past is behind us and we shall look into the future and take our lessons from the past. On November 6 the doors will be open for a new era in the Hawaiian Islands. The constitution of the United States through the Congress of that country has given all qualified voters a ballot. It is free from the restriction of the past. It was given you freely that you may be able to judge for yourselves and your children.

## DAMNS THE WHITES.

"Cherish this power. Use it so that you may bear the heavier burdens and relieve your children. Look at the situation today. Mark well the parties and what man or what party will lead us to secure our rights. Did you think that if the whites were the majority in this country they would come around and try to get your votes by parading and so forth? I tell you no, and three times no. In the future when the white majority here there will be no Hawaiian delegates and no Hawaiian Senators. Representatives. You hear the Democrats charging the Republicans with the death of the Filipinos and the Republicans are charging the Democrats about the slaves. National politics have nothing to do with us here today. They simply bring it up like the sand here, and throw it in your eyes. In a situation like the present there is a saying, 'If you want a thing done, do it yourself.'

**REPUBLICAN PARTY AN OCTOPUS.** I want you to do as you will for you have the right to vote now. You may afterwards get benefits to support yourself. You may yet create equality in this country. If there is any equalizing it must come from the poor up, and not from the rich. I can do nothing else but compare this Republican party to an octopus. It grabs everything that comes within its reach. It is like a squid; it goes to get all it can as the whites have done in the past. The Democrats claim they represent the poor. They may go on doing so for years. That is the condition of the United States today. The Republican party is the party of wealth, and the Democratic party the party of poverty. Let us not then let this octopus come into this country, but let us drive it away. It is in your province to go forward and elect the men placed on the Independent ticket. I admonish you when you go to vote, vote for all Independent candidates. As I read the Independent platform, I found that everything is for your benefit. And as I come in this campaign it seems that there is a token that the Home Rule party will be victorious from Hawaii to Nihau and forever. In one respect the Independent party is like the Democratic. We are the party of the poor man today. Some of you might ask why not join the Democratic party. I tell you it is because, as I have already told you, that that party is for the poor will always keep you in the party.

## THE VOICE OF GOD.

"Working for the equality of all we will be brought up above the Democrats and the Republican party will be brought down to our level. You have grave responsibilities on your shoulders and those whom you may elect, bear the same. The die is cast. Let the people say what they will. In a condition like this the voice of the people is the voice of God. If we want to send Wilcox who not do so, and let us not listen to the talk."

## EMMELUTH AT MAEMAE.

Emmeluth on Thursday night in his speech at Maemae, uttered the following:

"Fellow Citizens: This is the first time I have stood here as your equal. With 'em the white man gained rights which were not granted to him before, while in '93 the white man took away your rights. Since '93 we, your friends of whom I am one saw there was nothing left but annexation or a Japanese empire, because the greed of the white planters had brought them, the Japs, to this country. So, since that time, we, standing on a different level from you, not blinded by the love of your All or other things, have worked for annexation."

The planters and their agents have pretended to work for it, desiring a protectorate, and never dreaming that we should come in as a full fledged Territory. They enriched themselves with legislation at your expense. Of the

## Independent Candidate in Two Speeches Urges Revenge by the Natives.

white man and the native with equal abilities, the haole would get this big salary, and the native that small salary, even in Government offices where each were doing the same work. If you wish to send anything to Wahiau you will have to pay \$5 a ton to send it on the train, while the haole plantation pays \$2.15 a ton. Is this right? I tell you if you use your ballot right, these robbers, these haole, will be longer rich.

There will be no rich and will be equal. There are three parties today, the Republicans, whom I might liken to a huge octopus there the translator was at a loss for the right word until someone suggested a squid) grown fat off of you who would not have put a single native on their ticket if they could have helped it. But they put natives on to catch votes, merely. Then there are the Democrats, who claim to be the poor man's party, and they always will be the poor man's party.

The third, the Home Rule party, is for equality. I was called into a consultation of your party today to decide on those who are not sold Independents, whether they should be kept on our ticket, and I am glad to say that the majority voted to throw them out.

He who is not for us is against us. If they cannot stand on our platform they should get off. We cannot support Republicans and Democrats as well as the Independents. Cast your whole strength, give your ballot, which is to give you your rights, which is to make you poor no longer, to the Independent party.

Do not lend your support to the Republicans, Democrats and other rats who are not running on the Independent platform. There is a report about now that the Republicans see there is no other way to win, so sending ribbons and gin and whisky all over, and you are to be made drunk on the day before election, and kept drunk until you cannot cast your ballot. Throw this gin from you as you would a devil. Stay sober and cast your ballot for the right. In that ballot is your hope."

## DEMOCRATS AT PALAMA.

Just at the terminus of the car line at Palama the Democrats held a meeting and a small crowd was present to listen to the Bryantites. Abraham Fernandez was the first speaker. He warned his small audience to defy the Republicans as the ones who had brought so much trouble on them. Fred Weed followed him. Eugene Sullivan then made a brief talk, after which Sullivan and Fred Weed waited for S. K. Kalon and Joseph Fern, who were on the program of the evening.

While they were waiting, a man named Balokon, who works for Achel, then talked about the Republican party, and warned the natives not to join the Democratic party.

## NO MORE AN INDEPENDENT.

S. K. Kamakala signed the Republican roll yesterday. Formerly he was a very strong "Aloha Aina." After the revolution in '95 he was one of the band boys who traveled in the United States under Bandmaster Liborio. After they were finally left by their master, Mr. Kamakala took upon himself the responsibility of leading the boys until their return. Kamakala said yesterday: "I am a Republican now because I know the principles of the party are good, and I will speak in behalf of that party whenever my services may be required."

## REPUBLICANS AT WAIAHAE.

A big Republican rally will be held at Waiahae this evening. A party composed of George R. Carter, W. C. Achi, J. L. Kaikau, Enoch Johnson, T. McCants Stewart and others will leave by the afternoon train. Mr. L. L. McCandless will be the host. A dinner will be especially provided for the Honolulu orators and friends of the party.

## THE MEN WHO WERE "FIRED."

The following is the correspondence in the matter of the "firing" of J. O. Carter and E. C. Macfarlane from the Independent party. The party's letter to Carter was as follows:

Honolulu, October 18, 1900.

Sir—At a meeting held this morning at the headquarters of the Independent Home Rule party, your name was brought up for discussion, for reasons of your affiliation with the Democratic party at a meeting held by the said party at the Orpheum on Monday evening, October 15th, and it was unanimously passed that your nomination as Senator for the Island of Oahu is hereby revoked by the Independent party.

I remain, yours respectfully,

GEORGE MARKHAM,

Secretary I. H. R. P.

## REPLY OF CARTER.

Mr. Carter's reply is as follows: Honolulu, H. T., Oct. 18, 1900. Mr. George Markham, Secretary Independent Home Rule Party.

Sir—Receipt of your letter of even date is hereby acknowledged. I note that my nomination by the convention of your party as Senator for the Third District, unsolicited by me, was "unanimously revoked" at a meeting of the executive committee of your party held this morning, and the reason for this action was my conduct at a meeting of the Democratic party held at the Orpheum on Monday evening last.

I am given to understand by members of the executive committee that the particular offense I am charged with at that meeting was the support of David Kawananakoa as delegate to Congress at Washington. I am only pleased that the sole charge you make against me is loyalty to the Hawaiian All, who in my opinion, is the fitting and proper person to represent sober-minded and self-respecting Hawaiians at Washington.

Thanking you for the action your committee has taken, which is quite in harmony with my letter to the nominating convention of your party, and which relieves me from an awkward position, remain, very truly yours,

J. O. CARTER.

WHAT MACFARLANE SAID.

The following is Macfarlane's reply to a letter of the same tenor from the Independent party:

Honolulu, October 18, 1900.

Mr. George Markham, Secretary Independent Home Rule Party, City,

Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of this date in which you

## TEN PER CENT IS DEMANDED NOW

Government Asks a Big Slice of Wahiau Company's Earnings.

For permission to construct its dam upon Government land the Wahiau Fruit and Plant Company must pay the Territorial Government ten per cent of its net earnings, guaranteeing that this rental shall not fall below the sum of \$5,000 per annum. This was decided yesterday in the meeting of the Government's council.

The matter has been before the council for some time, and has been extensively discussed in the press. Whether the Wahiau Company will agree to the wishes of the Government remains to be seen. The company was willing to pay a five per cent rental, but thought that ten per cent was too high a price to pay. Besides demanding this the Government places a clause in the agreement requiring that after twenty years the property be re-appraised to see whether at that time the rental shall be increased or lowered.

Commissioners of Lands Brown presented an application from Theodore F. Lansing asking for a right of way across his property at Wahiau for a pipe line from the Wahiau stream. Mr. Lansing owns a right to a portion of the water and desires to lay pipes across the Government land to reach his own property. The matter was laid on the table.

Plans were submitted by Mr. Brown also for the sale of land at Hilo at public auction at an upset price of \$500. The land is desired by Mr. Vredenburg of Hilo.

It was decided that henceforth the council shall meet but twice each week on Monday and Thursday mornings.

## CAME NEAR DYING.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different remedies, but to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory.

A Copenhagen correspondent, referring to the mooted purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States, says: "The renewed negotiations will result, I believe, in the purchase. The opposition party in the Danish Parliament favors the transaction, but urges the Government to obtain a larger price than the United States previously offered. It is understood that America wishes to use St. Croix as a naval coaling station."

The strikers reached Beaver Meadow, which is east of McAdoo, at 6 o'clock and had the colliery been in operation they would have attempted to close it down. Owing, however, to the trouble yesterday at Oneida, which is also operated by Cox Bros. & Co., work at Beaver Meadow and the other collieries of the firm, with the exception of Hazleton, was suspended until the strike is over. When the strikers reached the town and found the mine closed they gave three cheers and then decided to move over to Hazleton, four miles distant. On the way a number of shots were fired into the air by marchers.

Everything is quiet this morning at Oneida, where the strikers and special officers clashed yesterday. The colliery is closely guarded but no further outbreak is feared. It was reported this morning that the Oneida store, where the special officers were barricaded during the night, had been burned, but there is no truth in the report.

George Kellner, the special officer, and Joseph Lipko, the striker, who were wounded in yesterday's affray, will recover.

## STRIKE CAUSES MORE BLOODSHED

Miners and Police Meet With Fatal Results to an Officer.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 16.—A special policeman was instantly killed, another wounded in the head, a striker was probably fatally shot and ten non-union miners were more or less seriously wounded, at the Oneida colliery of Cox Brothers in a clash between the officers and 300 strikers this morning. The victims are:

Killed—Ralph Mills, aged 36 years, of Beaver Meadow, one of the officers conveyed in a special train early this morning from that place to Oneida. He was shot through the back.

Wounded—George Kellner, aged 28, of Beaver Meadow, also a special officer. He received shot wounds in the head, but will recover; Joseph Lipko, aged 28, of Sheppton, striker, shot in the groin, and probably will die.

Ten non-union men were stoned, but only two of them were seriously injured. They are John Van Bargin and James Tech of Sheppton. The former sustained scalp wounds and the latter had four ribs broken.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 16.—About 300 strikers, composed of men from McAdoo and other South Side towns and this city, gathered at McAdoo before dawn this morning, marched to the Beaver Meadow colliery of Cox Bros. & Co., which had been kept in steady operation since the inauguration of the strike, then came around to Cox's stripings, east of the city, and from the stripings marched into the town of Hazleton. This was the first time since the strike began that the town was invaded by marchers. The procession dispersed in this city. Several women were in the crowd.

It was feared when the marchers reached Cox's stripings that there would be trouble, but no violence was attempted. Many of the strikers were loud in their denunciation of the policemen stationed near the place, but no disturbance occurred.

The strikers reached Beaver Meadow, which is east of McAdoo, at 6 o'clock and had the colliery been in operation they would have attempted to close it down. Owing, however, to the trouble yesterday at Oneida, which is also operated by Cox Bros. & Co., work at Beaver Meadow and the other collieries of the firm, with the exception of Hazleton, was suspended until the strike is over. When the strikers reached the town and found the mine closed they gave three cheers and then decided to move over to Hazleton, four miles distant. On the way a number of shots were fired into the air by marchers.

Everything is quiet this morning at Oneida, where the strikers and special officers clashed yesterday. The colliery is closely guarded but no further outbreak is feared. It was reported this morning that the Oneida store, where the special officers were barricaded during the night, had been burned, but there is no truth in the report.

George Kellner, the special officer, and Joseph Lipko, the striker, who were wounded in yesterday's affray, will recover.

The Gaelic was delayed by strong head winds.

## SHOES THAT WEAR!

No Better Shoes on the Market Than the . . .

Jas. A. Banister Shoes.

These Shoes are made from the best of leather and to do service. There are Shoes and Shoes, but the Jas. A. BANISTER SHOES are the only shoes

**MANUFACTURERS**  
**SHOE COMPANY**

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Parlor Furniture

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

In Many Different Finishes.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Book Cases

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

To keep the latest books that are constantly being published—keeps them out of the reach of the children.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Mirrors

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Box Couches

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Where can one find more comfort than resting easy on one of our Box Couches, by being propped up with cushions and reading the latest periodicals?

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Window Shades

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

To ORDER, ANY SIZE.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP &

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 23, 1900

## NOT UNGRATEFUL.

The Argonaut of October 8, remarks:

The latest news from Hawaii is that the Republicans fear that they will not poll a heavy vote among the Hawaiians. On the same day there is published a cablegram from Porto Rico saying that the Federal party has passed resolutions affirming itself with the Democratic party in the United States.

In both these island possessions of ours the people seem to be possessed that the natives demand a more liberal form of government. There is an old saying that "Republicans are always ungrateful." We Republicans have annexed these islands and given them freedom. Now they want more.

La Rocheoucoult has defined gratitude as "an expectation of favors to come." These island republics of ours define gratitude thus: "Accept from the Republicans what you can get and then vote for the Democrats." If we make States out of them they will probably do as our Rocky Mountain States did—accept Statehood at the hands of the Republican party and then vote the Democratic ticket.

Without being able to forecast the results of the election we should say that the Republican party will poll a considerably larger native vote in these Islands than the Democratic. Judging from the Democratic political meetings the principles represented by the party of Tillman, Morgan and the late A. S. Willis have not taken any strong hold upon the native electors. The real fight is between the Republican and the Independent parties with the Democrats at work, whether intentionally or not we don't presume to say, to reduce the voting strength of the Republicans.

It is a most creditable circumstance that the strongest and best men in the Hawaiian race are working tooth and nail for the party that gave them the suffrage. Their leader is Samuel Parker, the last Royal premier of these Islands. The men about him native to the soil, are, on the whole, the most creditable examples of the native manhood and intelligence. No strong Hawaiian is on the Democratic side; the leader, Prince David, is a mere dude, who could not recognize a Democratic principle if he met it on the road; the lieutenants of this vacuous youth are John Wise who has spent most of his time in abusing the missionaries who paid for his education and whose ignorance of the meaning of the 16 to 1 issue which his vote caused to be inserted in the Democratic national platform, has made intelligent Hawaiians ashamed of him; and John E. Bush, a man on whose reputation at home and abroad a lump of coal would leave a white mark. All the Hawaiian blatherskites are on the Democratic and Independent side but these by no means represent the native race, which, in its moral and intelligent membership is doing its best to make Hawaii Republican.

## STEADFAST SAM PARKER.

The natives should remember that Sam Parker left their ranks for those of the tyrannical P. G.'s in their hour of need, Hawaii Democrat. Samuel Parker was a consistent restorationist so long as there was any chance for the monarchy. He waited until about the beginning of the year 1883 before he gave up hope; and then, feeling that it was a choice between the Republic and limited suffrage and annexation and general suffrage he came out for the latter. He was in San Francisco at the time and called at the editorial rooms of the Chronicle to state his reasons for a change of view and gave a type-written statement of them as a guarantee of good faith. This statement was published in the Chronicle and it made a sensation on its arrival here, where Parker's steadfast hope of a return of the old order had become more or less proverbial and had long outlasted the "P. G."

Events that followed paid their tribute to Col. Parker's keen discernment. Annexation had to come and when it came it brought the fulfillment of Parker's prophecy of wider political privileges for the native race. No native ever accused him of having deserted Hawaii in its hour of need. All natives knew better. They knew that he stayed on the old ground until it began to yield under his feet and then and then led them to a higher and a safer place.

It is rather absurd for a Democratic paper like the Independent to urge the Hawaiians to support its ticket and tell them at the same time that they are treated in the States as badly as negroes. Who treats them badly there?

Are they not the Southern Democrats and their Northern allies? Who but the Tillman Democrats of the South have drawn the color line and threatened, as Tillman did in his magazine article, to apply it to the natives of Hawaii? Who but Democrats have passed laws providing separate churches and schools and street cars for men of color? What party stood for the slavery of men not white? In Republican States Hawaiians go and come without insult providing they behave themselves and meet no radical Democrats; in Democratic States they are classed as negroes and treated as such by everybody but Republicans. Notwithstanding all this, the senior Democratic organ of Hawaii tells them, by implication, that they should vote the Democratic ticket because of the American Democratic color line.

That was the Emmeluth of 1893; now we have an Emmeluth, who, for the sake of votes, tries to conceal the record of those days and delude the natives into the belief that he was opposed to the revolution of 1893 which "took away their rights." The Advertiser and the Kuokoa together will see that the natives are amply and frequently reminded of the truth.

Nor does Emmeluth confine his demagogic to politics. He abuses the planters and says that they enriched themselves at native expense. Yet for two years past Emmeluth has been struggling, tooth and nail, to become a planter himself. And how can he talk rights?

as he does of greed and robbery when, as one of the choice spirits of the plumbing trust, he holds up native and lands alike?

There have been many blatherskites in Hawaiian politics, including Col. Caesar Morris, but John Emmeluth is the most arrant humbug of the lot.

## WILCOX'S CROOKED POLITICS.

Wilcox is having as hard a time as Emmeluth to explain his record in 1893. The Advertiser has already printed his traitorous speech and now adds a sequel to it.

After making the address in which he pledged himself to "stand up like a man" to the work of annexation he applied for the billet of Hawaiian Consul General at San Francisco. The reason he gave for wanting that post is that his former Italian wife would probably come back to him if he got a high official place with an assured income. Though not so high as a seat in Congress nor so well-paid, the Consulate was dignified and remunerative. Wilcox wanted it badly; and as an earnest of his attachment to the haoles cause he signed the roll of the Annexation Club. For this act—the signature—he was called to account the other day by G. F. Affonso at Hilo and had nothing to say in reply except that he was not there to be questioned.

Wilcox like Emmeluth now declares that at every turn in the road that "the haoles" tried to steal the rights and property of the natives in 1893. If that is so Wilcox was as deep in the mud as the haoles were in the mire. He was ready to have the natives disfranchised, even, and was numbered with those who supported Emmeluth's policy (as voiced in the paper of which the plumberr statesman was a director) to deport the Queen. Wilcox remained a radical annexationist up to the time when Wilder succeeded Pratt as Consul General; and then he came out for a republic. Later he was a restorationist. These incidents and all others in Wilcox's public career (they call him a Joseph because of his coat of many colors) should reveal him to intelligent natives as a mere self-seeker, who stands ready to betray them at any time to serve himself. He even betrayed Moreno who got him his chance to go to Italy at public expense and be taught in the military schools. He betrayed the Queen not only in 1893 but when he went to Washington to cloud her supposed land titles with a ridiculous claim of his own. Long before this he had betrayed the King in connection with a revolutionary movement. Should he go to Congress he would have an eye out like Judas for the thirty pieces of silver that are presumed to be in circulation yet. The native Hawaiians cannot trust such a man. His principles are like a rope of sand or a capricious wind. He keeps faith with no one, least of all his own people.

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Eighteen to One begins to look like sixteen votes for McKinley to one for Bryan.

Until the plumbing trust is purveyed house-building and sanitation will never entirely lag.

Freedom of local trade is an issue for all—Republicans, Democrats and Independents alike.

Uncle Sam tolerates no lead pipe cinches on the right to do business. The plumbing trust must go!

Considering the kind of a time they are on the Shriners are doubtless pleased to note that this is not a dry town.

There are no hot sands for the Shriners to walk on. Along in late October this is pretty apt to be a country for web-footed Shriners only.

"Don't speak of the past," pleads Emmeluth. "We should say not. Every time the Independents get a glimpse of Emmeluth's political past it makes them squirm.

Pettigrew, Wilcox's only friend in Congress, is likely to be buried so deep by his honest constituents that his political resurrection, if it ever happens, will be on the other side of the globe.

The Board of Health should promptly suspend the plumbing regulations or extend their time limit. Such a course would enable the householders to ignore the plumbing bandits without risk from the law.

A contemporary suggests that the Advertiser would find Attorney Straus' opinion about the Flag and Constitution "mighty interesting reading." No doubt! Might we inquire if it should be taken before or after the dissenting opinion of Daniel Webster?

Ex-President Harrison has come out squarely for McKinley on the prosperity issue and thus disappointed the Bryanites, who expected him to bulk in his tent. Mr. Cleveland remains silent, however, and for the first time in his public career, perhaps, declines to take sides on an issue of principle.

We trust the visiting Shriners will enjoy their stay on Oahu and will get some good weather before their time-limit expires. There will be no lack of hospitality in any meteorological event but it would be a pity to have the strangers from the deserts of the Mainland to fall of a chance to see the Hawaiian oasis at its best.

A court of Turin, Italy, once adjudged Wilcox to be a knave. A court of Hawaii once sentenced him to death. With a record like that he would be shunned by every self-respecting Congressman and Hawaii, if it forced him into the company of men of honor, would perhaps be punished by being left off the appropriation list.

## SHRINERS' BADGES.

At the reception given to the visiting Shriners yesterday afternoon among the badges worn by the visitors was one consisting of a yellow express tag. It was tied with string and each of the visitors is said to wear one somewhere about his person. During the reception most of the local Masons were decorated by their San Francisco brethren with like badges.

Upon the obverse is the following inscription in bold red and black letters, I AM OUT

ON A HELLLA OF A TIME  
LOST THE ROPE! MY LAMPS ARE OUT!  
SEND ME ABOARD

S. S. ZEALANDIA.

Berth . . . . . Deck . . . . .

The reverse bears the following touching ditty:

TO IBRAHIM.  
(The Camel.)

1st Verse.  
We've left poor Ibrahim home to stump.

His weary way the Desert o'er,  
Will miss his face and favorite hump,  
Ere reaching Honolulu's shore.

2d Verse.  
For he's the jewel of our crown,  
More prized than is the Koh-i-noor,  
With poi and dates we'll load him down.

When we return from Hilo's shore.

3d Verse.  
Then fill each beaker to the brim,  
With Jewel Whiskey, old and rare,  
We'll "Hit the Pike" to Ibrahim!  
Oh, yes, you bet—we'll all be there.

CHORUS—Nobdy knows dry dry I am!

GOOD AMERICAN BUTTER.

The Reason Why so Much of it Stays at Home.

On the evening of March 21, 1893, Robert W. Wilcox spoke at a haoles meeting in the Drill Shed and this is what he said as summarized by the Advertiser the next morning:

Gentlemen—I wish to apologize for any imperfection in expression, as I am not in the habit of speaking in English. As the only Hawaiian present I will say that when I begin an undertaking I stick to it like a man. The time for Hawaii's sole independence is past, but annexation to the United States will mean liberty and independence and perhaps the salvation of the native race.

At the same meeting John Emmeluth declared that they (the white men) would all stand by what had been done even if they had to take up their guns again. Now Wilcox and Emmeluth are telling the natives that the annexationists of 1893 "robbed them of their rights."

He does Emmeluth confine his demagogic to politics. He abuses the planters and says that they enriched themselves at native expense. Yet for two years past Emmeluth has been struggling, tooth and nail, to become a planter himself. And how can he talk rights?

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There are no hot sands for the Shriners to walk on. Along in late October this is pretty apt to be a country for web-footed Shriners only.

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# HOT RALLY AT KALIHI

Republicans Hear Good Speeches.

## BIG CROWD ATTENDED

Leading McKinley Men With Sam Parker Talk on the Election Issues.

THE Republicans of Kalihi and vicinity gathered in great force on the lawn of the residence of W. R. Sims last night. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with lanterns and torches. Soon after 7 o'clock a torchlight procession started from the Tramway stables led by a marching club of 100 volunteers in uniform and by a constantly increasing crowd and ending with busses brilliantly lighted and carrying cheering crowds of voters. Arriving at the meeting place cheering for the Republican party it found a large number of persons waiting to hear the speakers.

The club is offered by B. P. Zabian, Peter Nauhal and S. K. Aki. On the veranda were seated a large number of ladies and the following persons: Col. Parker, W. C. Achi, George R. Carter, L. L. McCandless, Junius Kaae, Enoch Johnson, J. C. Lane, T. McCants Stewart, J. L. Holt, W. J. Coelho, Wong Leong, M. Mahelona, H. L. Holstein, Peter Kealakalihoua, R. C. A. Petersen, J. Kalana, and others.

OPENING OF MEETING.

The meeting was opened with a stirring address from W. R. Sims, who, at its end, introduced Junius Kaae as the chairman of the evening. Mr. Kaae was received with great applause, and, after some remarks complimenting Kalihi Republicans on the fine demonstration it made, he introduced W. C. Achi, whose speech was constantly interrupted with applause. At his first mention of Col. Parker as "the cow-boy of Hawaii," the applause was followed by a great outburst of cheering, which continued several moments.

George R. Carter was next introduced, and the applause with which he was received showed his great popularity. He compared the meeting to political meetings of the past, and captured his audience by saying that it was a surprise to him, although he knew that the Kalihi people do things on a grand scale. He then took up the Republican platform and discussed it at length. His discussion of the labor plank was received by the meeting with continued demonstrations of applause; and his presentation of Col. Parker's claims for their suffrage, and his statement of the capabilities of the Republican candidates were clear and convincing. Geo. Markham, as Mr. Carter was closing his speech, asked a question with reference to a municipal form of government, which Mr. Carter answered so quickly and effectively that the meeting cheered him again and again. He asked Mr. Markham if he had any other questions, and the reply came faintly, "No more questions, Mr. Carter." The speaker said, "Well, there are several I would like to ask you," and took his seat amidst great laughter and applause.

### SAM PARKER SPEAKS.

Col. Parker, who because of his engagements at Republican headquarters, arrived somewhat late, was received with great cheering. He stood for several moments facing the yelling crowd, while the band played "Marching Through Georgia." In the course of his speech, he read a letter of congratulation from President McKinley. The Colonel predicted the triumph of the Republican party in the States, and pledged himself, if elected, to do all in his power through President McKinley and the party to promote the best interests of the Territory. He took up McCandless's claim, in his Orpheum speech, that he and the President are not on friendly terms, and, amidst constant laughter and applause, he showed that the lawyer did not know what he was talking about. He ended his speech with an appeal for united effort, untiring work and a straight vote.

L. L. McCandless followed with a rattling speech. He pitched into the opposition parties without gloves. He took up the tickets and showed that annexationists and P. G.'s were in evidence everywhere on the opposition tickets. He characterized Emmeluth as the most rabid of those who sought to overthrow the Queen. He showed the benefits, which, Kalihi received from the last legislature largely through his instrumentality. He made an extended presentation of the many benefits that would result from the election of Col. Parker, and closed amidst great applause.

John C. Lane was the next speaker, and his reception and the enthusiastic manner in which his speech was received showed that the Republicans added great strength to the ticket by placing him on it.

T. McCants Stewart was next introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

### MCCANTS STEWART.

On the eve of a great battle, an English naval commander said to his men, "England expects every man to do his duty." Our leader, Col. Parker, says tonight, "The Republican party expects every precinct to do its duty," and our precinct will respond with a big Republican vote. Some people say that we here in Hawaii have no interest in national politics. I say that it is a mistake. The National Government is like the trunk of a great tree, and the States and Territories are the branches. If anything goes wrong with the trunk, the branches will suffer and die. If Bryan with his free silver policy should get the majority, we shall suffer out here in the Pacific just as our brethren will suf-

fer in New York and Boston. You may ask why do I say so. Because if we examine the history of the United States we will find that whenever we have had our darkest times, the Democrats with their heretical legislation have been the cause. In 1867, under the Democrat, Van Buren, all the districts were bound throughout the land, and the demand for relief from poverty and suffering thundered at the door of every Legislature in the country. There was no money for business, and men were idle everywhere.

### UNDER GROVER CLEVELAND.

It was so also under the Cleveland administration. Those of us from the States know that in certain places soup houses and coal shops were run by charity to keep the workingman's family from freezing and starving. Why do not our Democratic orators show us such a record under Republicanism? They can't. They would rush us blindly into a condition of things which our workshops would close, our mills shut down, our building operations stop, and general distress step in where prosperity is just beginning to start up. The Democrats can not truthfully deny that people lost by failures one hundred and twenty-five million dollars more under Cleveland than under McKinley; and that under McKinley the workingmen of the nation made over five hundred million dollars more in wages than under Cleveland. This matter of business prosperity is an important one to us. We have our homes to buy or to pay for; we have our children to educate; we have to be on our guard lest we pursue a policy that will manufacture beggars instead of sugar. A prominent Japanese gentleman told me today that he is a Democrat because the Democratic party believes in free trade. This should show you what kind of party it is in this particular. The Republican party gave birth to domestic sugar production to encourage its production, while the Democrats believe in free trade, opening the doors wide and throwing no protection around home industry.

### TRY TO THROW DUST.

The Democrats tell us that we should oppose the Republicans because they are oppressing the Filipinos. What they say upon this point is simply an attempt to throw dust in our eyes. The Republican administration declared war against Spain with Bryan's approval, for he became colonel of a regiment; it adopted the Paris treaty of peace, and entered the Philippines with Bryan's approval. No Democrat will deny this. All the righteous Americans regret the bloodshed in those islands and earnestly hoped to see it stopped. But Bryan helped McKinley to take possession of those islands, and, certainly, he did not mean for the United States to pay twenty millions of dollars and get out at the first clash of arms. No; for in his speech of acceptance Bryan himself proposed the three following plans:

1. To give the Filipinos a stable government.

2. To grant them their independence.

3. To protect them against other nations; and, then, he says the United States is entitled to Manila and that we should get it from the Filipinos. Now, how can we give the islands a stable government without interfering in their affairs; and how could we protect them without supervising their intercourse with other nations?

Bryan is inconsistent in his hue and cry against McKinley, when, if he were President, he would attempt to do what he advises, as I have told you. He would have to fight, bad as it is, to get out, and that without ceremony. But he proposed that the United States get Manila from the Filipinos, and the way he puts it, our request for the city of Manila would be a demand. Do you think we could get it in any peaceful way? Suppose Bryan had been President when the annexation of Hawaii was up; he would have said: We don't want you; we will give you a stable government and protect you against other nations, but you must give us Honolulu and Hilo. Well, even if you think that that would not have been a bad scheme, have you stopped to think why Bryan does not want the Philippines? The Democrats say because it can never become a Territory or a State. Why?

### NO COLOR DISTINCTION.

Because the islands are not inhabited by white man's country. The Democrats say this is a white man's country; we would like to annex Canada, where white men dwell, but we don't want to get mixed up with brown men, black men, yellow men and Malays. Remember, they do not stand for liberty and for the equality of all men before the law. They stand for the liberty and equality of white men. Understand me, our Democrats here are mostly grand men; and many Northern Democrats are good men. In the South, too, are men who were Union men before the war, and their sons are Republicans; but they are compelled to leave their Southern home to enjoy the fullest life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When I denounce

the Democrats, I mean mainly those of the South and they are the body of the Democratic party, the North being our backbone. Of course, that has never been a dog. The South furnishes two-thirds of the vote necessary to elect the President, and two-thirds of the Congressmen. Their attitude towards us is well known. They have no use for them, and their spirit is cropping out here. Ordinarily I do not notice newspaper scurrility, but the Independent on last Saturday night read so much like a paper from the back woods of Alabama that I was compelled to resent a vicious and indecent attack made upon Mr. Achi and myself, and I sent them this letter:

### LETTER TO INDEPENDENT.

Editor Independent—Your scurrilous paragraph in Saturday night's issue, referring to me as "a nigger," and to W. C. Achi as "a Chinaman," makes me smile to think that a gentleman of Testa's character and culture should furnish the money to print such blackguardism as runs through your article—stuff that could come from the tongue or pen only of a cad or of a man who is not always responsible for what he says, and what he writes.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you personally wrote the paragraph in question, I do not believe that anything of the kind was ever said. You represent your friend as saying, "When a nigger (G. McCants Stewart) and a Chinaman (W. C. Achi) take the stump for Republicans, I say, pass, and my time has come to become a Democrat." Either such a man is a myth, or if any man made such a remark, his brain has been softened by too much rum, or he is born ignorant. Instead of printing such stuff, Mr. Editor, you should have said to your friend something like this, "Why, man, you are a fool. Where do you come from? Americans of intelligence and character say Negroes." Only low bred Americans say "niggers." But using your own words, you must remember that such "niggers" as Fred Douglass, one of the greatest of American orators, and John M. Langston, Henry Highland Garnet, and other "niggers" took the stump in 1856 for John C. Fremont, the first nominee of the Republican party for President, and these "niggers" helped to elect Abraham Lincoln in 1860 as the first Republican President of the United States. Why, my friend from the campaign of Ulysses S. Grant down to the present campaign for McKinley, "the niggers," like B. K. Bruce and John C. Lynch have been among the best Republican campaign speakers; and in 1896, that "nigger," T. McCants Stewart, took the stump in New York for McKinley, and spoke with Theodore Roosevelt and other such Republicans.

You should have told your friend, Mr. Editor, that a "nigger," Lynch, presided over the Republican convention which nominated Garfield, that a "nigger," Bruce, presided over the United States Senate, and that a "nigger," John P. Green, was president pro tem and presided over the Senate of the State of Ohio. You should have reminded your friend that before your party, the Democratic party, shot and murdered "nigger" voters and office-holders, and passed laws taking the ballot from them, "niggers" were Governors, Senators, Secretaries and Treasurers of States, and a "nigger," John M. Langston, was elected before the convention for Vice President of the United States at the first nomination of Harrison.

Instead of degrading yourself and your paper by printing your friend's blackguardism, you should have told him to go slow, that this is not a safe place in which to eat people. I am sure that Prince Cupid, a manly son of a noble house, knocked a man down here for calling him a "nigger," and that low-bred men like your friend, have called our poor officees "niggers" so much that it is a wonder some of them have not had their heads knocked off. Men from the slums of the States, like your friend, when they think it is safe to do so, call all dark-skinned people "niggers." To such men the brown man, the Malay, black man, the half-white, all are "niggers." Your friend represents a class of fellows who, when D'Israeli went to the front in English politics, called him "nothing but a Jew," who, sneeringly, call General Campos, the Spanish leader, a "nigger," because of his African blood; who call Croker, "an Irish Paddy;" who call Italians, "Da-

gos;" who oppress and ostracize "the Chinaman" in the States, and who, if they could, would write the word "whites" everywhere in the constitution and the laws. Such people, like your friend, belong to the Democratic party. I advise you to keep your eye on your friend, Mr. Editor, because, if he stays here long enough and gets a job from Mr. Testa to write on his paper, and if he should get mad, and should feel safe, he will be calling the dark skinned leaders of the Democratic party "niggers," and, if he should be lucky enough to marry a dark skinned woman, his own family would not be safe by his blackguardism.

You will find Mr. Editor, that the thoughtful people in this Territory will rebuke the sin which you attempt to place upon such a gentleman as W. C. Achi—a man of refinement and ability, who has done more for the city and for Hawaiians than a million men like your friend could do; a man who has been a success himself, and who has kept others from going down. Our Hawaiian voters will see from this what Democrats think of dark skinned men, and they will realize that the Democrats would make them their slaves if they could.

Now, Mr. Editor, you had an object in writing and publishing the paragraph in question. If the sentiments covered by it are your own, then greater cowardice could not be shown than that of a man who raises his arm to strike, but has not courage to give the blow. If your object was to print something to injure me, you have failed; and if your point was to say something nasty to make me indignant, you have failed. What have you accomplished? You have simply degraded your employer's paper in a futile effort to get even with public men whom you dislike.

T. McCANTS STEWART.

October 21, 1900.

### DEMOCRATIC MISRULE.

When Hawaiians remember the record of this party—how in times past it made a penitentiary offense to teach dark-skinned children to read; how at the present time, wherever it can, it prevents dark-skinned people from voting and holding office and oppresses them in many ways; why, since McKinley became President this incident occurred near the city of Charleston, in South Carolina, Tillman's State: A colored citizen named Baker, a school teacher of intelligence and high character, was appointed postmaster of his town. The Democrats ordered him not to keep it at the peril of his life; but brave man he accepted. At night time they came in and made them break the door to find him rifle in hand with his weeping wife and infant child and two other children of tender years at his side. The cowards became frightened. They crept to the back of the house and set fire to it. As the flames roared around him, Baker took his infant in his arms and knelt in prayer with his little family around him. While in this attitude his infant child was shot dead out of his arms, and the father was also shot dead in the midst of his weeping family. What was his offence? He dared to accept an office from the Republican President of the United States. I fail to see how any dark-skinned person can join the Democratic party while these conditions prevail, I said to a prominent Japanese citizen, who told me with some pride that this is a safe place in which to eat people. He is a Democrat. "With my dear sir, if you were to go into the States, you could not enter your party anywhere in the country, because its rule regulating admission to the precinct club is to the effect that any white citizen may become a member. If you want to join a national party, which knows neither race, color, nor condition, a party which welcomes white, brown and black, rich and poor alike; a party which makes men happy and prosperous, join the Republican party. You will waste your time and endanger your rights by following the Independent party, for it is a party which is friendly to you. It will be left severely alone by both the Democrats and Republicans of the States, and Wilcox will wander like a ghost through the halls of Congress. Then if you elect an Independent Legislature, what can it do? The Governor can keep his appointees in office, especially those who are serving on the legislative, and paying them on the present basis; he can veto your legislation, and if they override his veto, Congress can repeal the obnoxious statute. And if things get too hot, Congress can limit the suffrage as under the monarchy, or it can take it away altogether, as it has done in the District of Columbia. The party pointed out by the Independent party will lead the Hawaiian people to ruin. Let us beware. Let us do our duty by

ourselves and our children by supporting the grand old party of Abraham Lincoln.

Brief addresses were made by Messrs. J. L. Kaulukou, Kealakalihoua, W. J. Coelho and Enoch Johnson. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the National and Territorial ticket.



Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages.

Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles.

When the cough gets down in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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tional and Territorial ticket.

BRITISH AGAIN ARE AMBUSHED

### Nineteen of the Queen's Troops Killed, Wounded or Prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—An engine with a truck conveying a party of engineers belonging to Paget's Rifle Brigade, while proceeding yesterday to Kaapmuiden, was ambushed by Boers. Captain Stewart, with forty men of the Rifle Brigade, went to their support. The casualties, unfortunately, were heavy. Stewart and one private were killed; Captain Paget, Lieutenant Steubus and five engineers were wounded, and Lieutenant Sewell and ten of the Rifle Brigade were made prisoners. De Lisle's mounted men, after three days' fighting, have driven De Wet north of the Vaal, near Ventersdorp. De Wet has been assuring the burghers that Europe would not enter the war. The Boers who thus engaged with the hope that something would happen to end the war in their favor, I think they now realize how futile are their expectations."

Lipton has all the Pork.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Sir Thomas Lipton was questioned today in regard to the pork corner and said:

"It is a fact that I control today practically all the pork in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price to an exorbitant degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal, and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day, in order to save a few threatened failures."

The new battleship Wisconsin is at San Francisco, ready for her speech test.

FRONT STREET LINES.

It is pretty nearly shameful that the line of the mauka side of Front street cannot be established by some one in authority, says the Herald. Between King and Church streets there are buildings on no less than seven lines and each new builder is given a different line from his neighbor who builds a few weeks before him. Such a condition of affairs is disgraceful and would not be tolerated in any city where there is a suspicion of home rule. A glance at the alleged sidewalk in front of the buildings between Ward and Merchant streets would make a horse kick himself in disgust. It will seem that something could be done to prevent this ruthless disregard for all the laws of harmony. And speaking of sidewalks reminds the Herald that since the recommendations made by the Advisory Board of Street Commissioners to Mr. McCandless a month or two ago relative to sidewalks in Hilo, the matter seems to be dead. The specifications for sidewalks in Honolulu are being published daily, but as far as Hilo is concerned, the Superintendent of Public Works remains silent. The Hilo people felt that the visit of Mr. McCandless would result in some improvements to the town, but their hopes seem to have been badly misplaced. Front street in its present condition is a disgrace to Hilo, and the authorities should begin to realize it.

GETTING IN ORDER.

The drill by the militia company last Friday night was the first with guns and bayonets. The boys are making rapid strides in learning the tactics. The drill room has been fixed up with gun racks, etc., so that it looks very much like an armory. Lieut. Beers will go to Honolulu for examination next Friday week.

SMALL NOTES.

The Santiago arrived October 37 with a full cargo and four passengers from San Francisco. The Martha Davis arrived the same day.

The latest Honolulu boogey

# CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG

Judge A. S. Hartwell Shows the Fallacy of the Contention That the Former Follows the Latter.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judge A. S. Hartwell, one of the two or three men who stand at the head of the legal profession in these Islands, was asked to give his views to the public on the Constitutional questions raised by the Marshall and Edwards cases and did so as follows:

"I have considerable doubt about the jurisdiction of the Federal court under the provisions of the Organic Act to set aside the final judgment of the Territorial Supreme Court. I have expressed that doubt in a brief argument I was permitted to present to Judge Estee before whom that question is now pending.

"The Territorial courts are as much bound by the Constitution as is the Federal court. As pointed out by United States District Attorney Baird in his argument before Judge Estee in this matter, the ordinary Territorial courts try cases exclusively within the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Court as well as Territorial cases proper.

"Last winter I met Mr. Wade who had been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana for sixteen years and who described to me the manner in which that court worked. First, the U. S. Grand and Petit Juries were drawn and the U. S. cases for the consideration of the jury were disposed of. The court then sat with the same jurors drawn as Territorial jurors to dispose of the Territorial cases. This was a practice with which all members of Congress who had lived in the Territories were familiar.

A CHECK ON COURTS.

"To have a Federal court authorized to supersede judgments of the Territorial court, is a wholesome check upon the judgments of a weak court. But I think it is safer to assume that both courts are made up of competent judges and that it would not be likely that Congress intended to invest the one-judge court with power to set aside the action of a three-judge court. However, this is a question of no little complication and I cannot say that I envy judge the work of solving that problem.

"When did the Constitution come to Hawaii?

"There is no doubt that the U. S. Constitution has been in force since June 14 last when the Organic Act took effect which declared, in Section 5, 'that the Constitution shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States.'

"The Marshall case raises the question whether the constitution had the same force and effect prior to June 14 and after July 7, 1898, the day of the approval of the Annexation resolution. The decision of this question depends upon the following considerations:

EXAMPLE OF ALASKA.

"1. Did the mere fact of annexation apart from anything contained in the resolution of annexation cause the Constitution of the United States to go into effect in Hawaii?

"2. Does the Annexation resolution contain anything which caused the Constitution to become operative in Hawaii?

"The mere fact of annexing territory, has never in the history of the United States been treated as entitling the inhabitants of the annexed territory to all the rights secured by the constitution. In many cases it would have been impossible to extend at once some constitutional rights to the people of the annexed territory. For instance, when Alaska was annexed by purchase from Russia, Grand and Petit Juries and unanimous verdicts would have been absurd to talk of among the ignorant Indians of Alaska.

"Even the enlightened people of the Territory of Louisiana when it was purchased by the United States from France were not considered fitted, or at any rate were not allowed to exercise all the rights secured by Magna Charta and asserted in the U. S. constitution.

"The same is undoubtedly true today in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

"Yet, if the Constitution is in force in any 'Territory or other property belonging to the United States' from the moment it becomes the property of the United States, that cannot result from the condition of the people for they have nothing to say on the subject.

ENACTMENTS NECESSARY.

"It must be, if at all, only by virtue of something expressed or necessarily implied in the Constitution, and there is nothing in the Constitution on the subject unless it be in the preamble in which it is stated 'that the people of the United States do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America,' meaning by that expression not only the states of the United States, and the union of the states, but all property wherever situated belonging to the United States."

Judge Hartwell was asked: "If there is nothing in the Constitution making it operative in annexed Territory without special enactment by Congress, then does the Newlands resolution expressly or by necessary implication extend the Constitution to Hawaii?"

"It is claimed," said he in reply, "that this is the effect of the expression, 'the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not contrary to the Constitution of the U. S. shall remain in force until the Congress of the U. S. shall otherwise determine.' This is a ques-

## MONEY FOR EXPENSES

Olaa Has all Needed For Plantation.

DILLINGHAM SECURES IT

Reports on the Company's Status  
Made by W. W. Goodale and  
W. O. Smith.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Olaa Sugar Company authorized the issuing of bonds some weeks ago for the purpose of developing the plantation without calling assessments as rapidly as would have to be done if assessments alone were depended upon.

B. F. Dillingham was authorized by the company to negotiate the placing of these bonds and has been in San Francisco for some time past for this purpose.

"Does this latter expression mean that not only all laws shall remain which are not contrary to the Constitution, but that no laws shall remain which are contrary to the Constitution?"

"If this was meant why was it not so expressed?"

"Is there any difference between saying that the Constitution is in effect, and that no laws against it shall exist?"

"Again, looking at the body of the resolution, and conditions existing at its date, to ascertain what its framers meant, it is clear that in keeping intact the Hawaiian customs laws the resolution is at variance with the Constitution, and therefore did not undertake to extend the Constitution as a whole to Hawaii. It must have been expected that considerable time would elapse, as proved to be the case, before the commissioners appointed by the President, could prepare a bill for the government of the Territory of Hawaii. It was public knowledge that Hawaii had a system of laws largely framed on those of the United States and state systems. Did Congress expect that none of those laws should be enforced if they were at variance with the United States Constitution and if they were not to remain or be enforced, how did Congress expect them to be replaced during the time when it should furnish no United States enactments?"

### RESOLUTION THE GUIDE.

"The Newlands resolution took effect under the general law from the date of its approval. From that date until the formal ceremonies in Hawaii on August 12, the placing the law in Hawaii was precisely the same as it was after August 12. All acts of the Courts, or Executive, or Legislative department of the Republic of Hawaii not in conformity with the requirements of the Newlands resolution between July 7 and August 12, were precisely as invalid as any framed after the latter date.

"I do not wish to offer conclusions of my own at the present time upon the questions involved in the consideration of the Newlands resolution, for they are fair subjects for discussion in court. On the question of the extension of the Constitution 'all by itself' wherever the United States owns any real estate, I have not been able to entertain any doubt, nor have I had any since as a boy I read the debates of the United States Senate on that subject, participated in by the strong men from the North and the South."

### YOUNG WALDORF ASTOR.

The Court Decides he is an American Citizen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Surrogate Thomas has appointed Waldorf Astor, the young son of William Waldorf Astor who has only recently attained his majority, an executor of the will of the original John Jacob Astor.

The will under which the young man is thus made an executor, was made about fifty years. One of its provisions is that whenever the surviving executors shall number no more than two, by death or otherwise, those two shall have the power of naming with the sanction of the courts, a third executor.

About two months ago William Waldorf Astor and Charles Peabody, Jr., went before Surrogate Thomas and stated that they were the only surviving executors of the will and that they wished Waldorf Astor to be named as a co-executor. At the time the question of young Astor's place of residence and citizenship was raised, his father some time ago foreswore allegiance to the United States and became a subject of the Queen of England. This matter was arranged by Mr. Peabody making an affidavit in which he alleged that the young man was born in the United States and that he had never taken any steps to foreswear allegiance to this country and that therefore he was a citizen and eligible to the position as executor. On the strength of this affidavit the appointment was made, Surrogate Thomas thereby virtually deciding that Waldorf Astor is a citizen of this country even though his father is not and that he has been educated abroad and spent the greater number of years of his life in England.

MUCH WORK DONE.

During the short time that has passed since the incorporation of your company a large amount of work has been accomplished in all departments. From my experience of the sugar business, and particularly from that acquired during thirteen years residence in the Hilo District, and from knowledge gained of the Olaa plantation lands, I would say that I consider the property a valuable one for a sugar plantation, the area of land suitable for cane very great, the soil of good average depth and great fertility, the climate favorable, and the growth of cane most encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. W. GOODALE.

REPORT OF W. O. SMITH.

Honolulu, H. I., August 4, 1900.

L. A. Thurston, Esq., President Olaa Sugar Company, Limited, City.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your request, under date of July 24, 1900, that I proceed to the Island of Hawaii and inspect the plantation of Olaa Sugar Company. I visited Olaa in company with Mr. W. W. Goodale, manager of the Walabu Agricultural Company, and inspected and examined the plantation.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Upon arrival at Hilo we first went to the land back of Hilo, near Kaumana, and examined the water supply which has been obtained by the Olaa Sugar Company for the use of its plantation. We found a supply of water the quantity of which was estimated to be a flow of not less than 15,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. This flow of water is at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above sea level, and is pure mountain water gushing from subterranean passages on the slope leading to Mauna Loa. There seems good reason to believe that the volume of water which is obtained does not exceed the amount of the water which is available.

This water supply is at sufficient elevation to be conveyed by flumes to the Olaa plantation and will furnish an abundant supply for purposes of fluming cane to the mill, and for all mill and domestic purposes of the company.

This water supply is held by the company under a forty-year lease and there is an abundant supply for the necessary uses of the plantation.

Besides this large supply at Kaumana, other water has also been developed upon the land of the plantation at Olaa.

We next went to the plantation and examined thoroughly the lands which are owned by the company, the fields which were being cleared and planted, the work which was being carried on for the development of the plantation, and the erection of the sugar works.

### SUGAR LANDS.

The land owned by the company suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane comprises an area of over 15,000 acres in five simple and over 4,000 on a forty-years' lease.

The land lies upon the Puna slope south of the District of Hilo, and extends for more than thirteen miles from the main site, near the lower edge of the land, at an elevation of 250 feet from the sea, to an elevation in the forest belt of about 2,000 feet.

The lower portion of the land is made up largely of land covered by an ancient lava flow which in ages past had become decomposed, and is covered with a growth of ferns and vegetation. The upper part of the land is covered by a heavy growth of forest trees.

Since the beginning of the operations upon the plantation, in the spring of '96, sugar cane has been planted in various places over this great area, at various elevations, at different seasons, and with a number of varieties of seed.

The cane grown from these plantings has been used largely for seed, and the ratoons of the cane so cut are now growing.

There is now growing upon the plantation cane upon all of these several places in various stages of growth which, by the vigor of its growth and quality, demonstrates beyond a question that the soil is suited to the growth of sugar cane of fine quality and richness. The cane now growing promises a yield of not less than four or six tons per acre.

This section of the country has such a large annual rainfall that irrigation is not needed. The District of Hilo, on the north, with a smaller rainfall, has for many years produced sugar in large and growing quantities.

The great area of the territory of the company's plantation, with fields at various elevations, with different varieties of sugar cane and varieties of temperature and climate, and fertility of soil, combine to make the plantation one of very great promise.

Among the advantages is the healthfulness of the climate. The benefit of the climate upon those engaged in constructing the Volcano road, a number of years ago, was the subject of remark, and its healthfulness has been verified by those who have lived in that locality since that time.

### PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The plantation has already under cultivation for the first crop, to be ground in the winter of 1901-2, an area of 2,000 acres and in a few weeks the area planted will reach 3,000 acres. Both the fields which are being cultivated under contract, have about 500 acres under cultivation, and the Puna Sugar Company has arranged with the Olaa Plantation Company to grind 500 acres of cane of their first crop.

The equipment of the plantation in the matter of building of houses, quarters, stables and reservoirs, and providing necessary tools, implements and appliances, is well advanced. Not less than fifteen miles of macadamized roads have been built through the plantation; thirteen miles of permanent and portable railroad track have been procured and plans for complete equipment are all made.

The site for the sugar works has been selected, and preparations for laying the foundations for the buildings and machinery are now being made. The facilities for transportation to the plantation are completed and there seems to be every prospect that the works will be ready for operation in ample time before the harvesting of the first crop.

### CONCLUSION.

With sufficient means for the proper development of the place and with sufficient labor to carry on the work, this plantation promises to become one of the largest and most profitable on these Islands.

The labor problem is one which is common to all the agricultural industries of the Islands, but Olaa is possessed of advantages over many other of the plantations. The climate and other conditions are such that laborers seek this locality when they will avoid certain other places. Moreover, the letting of land to be cultivated under contract which can be done better here than upon plantations where the successful production of sugar depends upon irrigation, is a matter of importance. The plan being followed by the company in encouraging parties to so cultivate under contract is one which will tend to avoid labor difficulties.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

### DR. MAXWELL'S REPORT.

The following report is from Dr. Walter Maxwell, director of the local experiment station:

Honolulu, H. I., August 21, 1900.

Gentlemen: During a recent visit of inspection upon the Island of Hawaii, I went over fresh most of the lands of the Olaa Sugar Company, my object being to observe how far the statements made in my report of eighteen months ago upon the areas and soils of the estate, are being confirmed by the present showing of the growing cane.

The advice given eighteen months ago concerning the lands that should be first taken in hand and planted have been unequivocally justified.

As to the statements respecting the fertility of the soils, and their fitness for sugar production, these are amply proven by the present appearance of the young cane. The earlier plantings upon the Keauhau lands show some of the best cane I have seen this year anywhere.

Of course you will appreciate my interest in seeing confirmed all I said upon the nature and producing power of the soils of the said estate.

I am, gentlemen, yours very truly,

WALTER MAXWELL,

Director of Experiment Station.

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

### NAONE'S BODY FOUND.

Plantation Engineer was Drowned in Pump Pit at Alea.

The body of Naone, the engineer of the Honolulu plantation who was drowned in the pump pit during the freshet last Thursday evening, was found by the searchers at an early hour Saturday morning in an upright position and badly decomposed. When the water was pumped out of the shaft almost to the bottom the body suddenly shot up into view. The arms were extended in manner to indicate that the engineer attempted to swim and save his life. From the appearance of the machinery it is believed that he was stunned by the blowing out of two valves. The searchers were compelled to make haste in bringing the body to the surface on account of its condition.

At the Republican headquarters several additional stenographers and typewriters have been engaged in the arduous task of making up the lists of names taken from the results of the work of the Registration Board. The men worked until late Saturday night, all day yesterday, quitting about midnight.

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# POLITICS ON MAUI ISLE

Republicans Active In Campaign.

## THE SPEECHES AND LUAUS

Sam Parker a Prime Favorite With the Voters—Wailuku Wants Excavator.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, October 20.—Saturday evening, the 13th, a grand luau and campaign meeting was held by Lahaina Republicans in the beautiful grounds of the court-house. In the mauka part of the yard a huge lanai had been erected which brilliantly lighted by many lanterns presented a pleasing appearance. Between three and four hundred people enjoyed the feast and applauded the political speeches. D. H. Kahuelo spoke before the luau and afterward addresses were made by Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, W. C. Achi, E. Johnson, Philip Pali, George Hons, W. J. Coocho and Ion. Samuel Parker. Pali made a good impression, and Achi's remarks, devoid of personal reference—which he said was the chief argument of his political opponents—were much appreciated.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Sunday a coterie of Democratic orators visited Kula and talked politics instead of religion in the Kulae (Kula) church.

In the early eve Prince David, W. H. Cornwell, John E. Bush, J. H. Wise, T. B. Lyons, Thos. Clark and Lillikani.

They spent the night of the 13th in Makawao and at 5 a. m. on the 14th they departed in three carriages for Huelo.

They addressed the people of Huelo in the morning and the residents of Paia in the afternoon. That night they went as far as Wailuku and on the morning of the 15th departed for Lahaina.

At Lahaina that evening they held a Democratic rally and during the 16th the party, with the exception of Prince David and Thomas Clark, departed for Molokai per steamer Lehua, for the purpose of stumping the Island. Prince David, who was feeling ill, departed for Honolulu by the Kinau of the 19th.

There is a wild rumor current that a day will soon be set apart during which politicians may visit the Settlement on Molokai.

Politics and arithmetic are evidently not kindred sciences, for, though there are but 2,658 registered voters on Maui, still the Independents claim 1,290, the Democrats 969 (for their Senatorial ticket), and the Republicans a good majority for Samuel Parker, H. P. Baldwin and others. The claims are rather inharmonious.

### MAKAWAO DEBATORS.

During Friday evening, the 19th, the Makawao Debating Society held its usual meeting in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church. The subject under discussion was, "Resolved, That Honolulu Should Have a Municipal Government,"

Messrs. W. S. Nicoll and S. R. Dowdle led in the affirmative and Messrs. W. C. Crook and D. T. Fleming in the negative. The negative won by one vote. The subject chosen for the next meeting is, "Resolved, That the Perusal of Works of Fiction Has a Beneficial Effect on Moral Character."

The afternoon of the 13th, Messrs. W. O. Akers, D. T. Fleming and Fred Baldwin, defended Messrs. L. van Tempsky, H. A. Baldwin and F. A. Alexander at bar on the Sunnyside grounds.

On the 15th, ten teachers held their monthly meeting in the Makawao school house.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th, the Wahee Government school was closed on account of itch, which was epidemic among the school children.

At Honokawai, Lahaina, a daughter of Moses Meheula died, as was supposed, on the 14th. While preparations were being made for the funeral, the girl suddenly came to life, to the great fright of her relatives and friends.

Both Democratic and Republican campaigns have been making a tour of the western part of Maui during the week. The Democratic party went via Wahee and the Republicans via Lahaina and Kananapali.

Thursday evening, the 18th, the Republicans and Independents held political meetings in the Mormon church at Pelebuki, Kula. The Republican speakers were Messrs. A. N. Kepokai, C. H. Dickey, J. M. Kaneakua and Rev. S. Kapu. After the Republicans had finished speaking the Independents took possession of the church, inasmuch as they had previously engaged the hall. Messrs. Sam Kahuu and F. W. Beckley were the independent orators.

Miss Elsie Waterhouse of Honolulu is the grandchild of Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hana.

During the 15th, heavy rains washed out a portion of the new Spreckelsville ditch in the Huelo region and also in Waiakoa, Kula, where much growing corn and potatoes were swept away and destroyed.

### From the Wailuku Paper.

The following is from the Maui News:

### GENEROUS SUGAR MEN.

Corporations may not have souls, but the Wailuku Sugar Company, in donating an acre and half of its farmland, supplemented by a donation of \$50 per month, for the Settlement kindergarten at Wailuku, has shown something jolly near an astral body, at least. And there are plenty of other bloated monopolies on Maui which are continuously responding quite as generously to the betterment of things spiritual and mental on the Island.

### WANTS THE EXCAVATOR.

The odorous excavator, which is held in such slight esteem at Hilo, should be sent to Wailuku. There is no possible system of sewage available for Wailuku, and the odorous excavator is our only refuge. Wailuku is now a healthy town, but if the population increases, it cannot possibly remain so without the aid of an excavator. Send us the one from Hilo and then let the Board of Health and the Sheriff of Maui make its use compulsory.

### PIONEER PLANTATION.

The Pioneer plantation at Lahaina has taken the lead in the matter of raising the price of labor. The policy of that plantation is to rid itself entirely of Japanese labor, and in order to do so, it is employing unskilled Hawaiian labor at one dollar a day, and paying \$1.25 and \$1.50 for skilled labor. The result is that Hawaiian laborers from all parts of the Island are flocking to Lahaina. Will the other plantations have to see the raise?



# COMMERCIAL

# CUTICURA REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothng red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoyng humours, inflammations, and chalenges, or too freu or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to the mind of the user. It is a safe and reliable remedy for the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce them who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin care, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toiletled BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W., So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Agents, Boston, U.S.A.

### THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

A meeting of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company was held yesterday. Preparations are now being made for this. The first line will begin at the junction of Alexander street and Wilder avenue, along Wilder, Pensacola and Lunalia streets to Alapai street, thence down Alapai and South streets to Queen, up Alakea to Hotel, along Hotel to its junction with King street, thence along King to Liliha street, along Liliha to Wyllie.

The company will build a steel bridge of its own across Nuuanu stream at the end of Hotel street, as the Tramway Company has its tracks on the King street bridge and travel is much congested at this point. By putting in a separate bridge, traffic will not be interfered with. The company expects to have this line completed within the next three months.

The line on Queen street to Waikiki and up Alakea, Emma, Punchbowl and Pauoa will probably be built next and the other lines in succession.

Work on the power house will go on rapidly and it will be up in a short time.

### WORKERS AND WAGES IN HAWAII.

A dispatch from Honolulu says that the laborers who continue to work on the plantations will not do more than 75 per cent as much labor per day as they did when they were under contract. In addition to this, wages have gone up nearly five dollars a month. The planters do not consider the situation satisfactory; but how about the laborers? Would not most of us prefer to have our labor hours shortened and our wages increased? That is what annexation was intended to do.

### ELECTION WILL AFFECT HAWAII'S FINANCES.

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### Argonaut.

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### SCRIMGER HURT.

Last Sunday night the Japanese at Pioneer plantation mill, Lahaina, cleaned out the quadruple effect tanks and replaced the heads and man-hole plates. The next morning at 5 o'clock Mr. Charles Scrimger went to inspect the work with a candle. The gases which had formed in the tanks during the night exploded and the sheet of flame which rushed out threw Mr. Scrimger several feet, burning his hands, face and body so badly that he will be laid up for some days.

### BRIEF ITEMS.

The late summer rains have largely supplemented the lack of labor for irrigation on the plantations, and there is promise of a big crop of sugar on Maui next season.

Messrs. Bicker, Weller and Tuthill have completed the Gregg & CO. cane car contract at Kahului, having completed and delivered 890 cars to Spreckelsville and Kihel plantations.

The Spreckelsville mill finished grinding this year's crop last night, the total yield for the year being 36,750 tons. The mill will probably start up next season's crop about the first of December.

Mr. Grimwood of Grinwood & Richardson, Honolulu, accompanied by his wife, came to Wailuku on Wednesday's mail to spend several weeks in the interests of the proposed power plant in Iao valley.

During the month of September there was a precipitation of 8.17 inches of rain at Nahiku, the heaviest rainfall on the Islands, except at one point on Hawaii, where there was a precipitation of 8.61 inches.

A Democratic rally and luau were had at Lahaina on Wednesday evening. Hon. John Richardson presiding. Col. W. H. Cornwell and Hon. F. H. Hayseid were the principal speakers. A fair crowd was in attendance.

For two Wednesdays in succession the foreign mail has arrived in Honolulu and laid there for nearly a week before being forwarded to the other Islands. The United States Postal authorities should take steps to correct this matter without delay.

The cloudburst on the mountains caused the largest amount of water at Honokawai that has been experienced there in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Lahaina there was but little rain, but the weather has been very oppressive for the past few days.

Fujihara was sentenced for the murder of a fellow countryman named Sakuda Minezo at Hamakua, Hawaii, last March. When Judge Little sent down the mittimus to High Sheriff Brown it was discovered that the Judge had commended the soul of the Sheriff to the mercy of the Almighty and not that of the condemned man, and it was as a result of this that the case was appealed.

It is alleged that the Grand Jury which indicted Fujihara and the Petit Jury which convicted him were illegally drawn.

Fujihara was originally sentenced to be hanged on September 21st, but on the strength of his application to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus he was reprieved until Friday, October 26th.

### HUNTINGTON'S SUCCESSOR.

No one has been chosen for the place as yet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Referring to a

dispatch from San Francisco saying that he had secured the presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at \$60,000 a year, Edwin Hawley said today: "I would not take forty thousand dollars a year and leave New York. It is not true that the place has been offered to me anyway. I would not accept the presidency of the Southern Pacific. I would rather stay here. The matter of the presidency is in the hands of the monetary committee, of which C. H. Tweed is chairman. The committee has not selected any one for the office yet; when it does, it will report to the governing board. I have no idea who will get the presidency."

Mr. Hawley is now fourth vice president of the Southern Pacific Company and president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and of the Iowa Central Railroads, as well as director in numerous other roads.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

### INSURANCE.

#### Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds ... \$2,075,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 104,650,000.

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,820,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000.

Total reichsmarks ..... 43,830,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Victoria

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World</p

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Thursday, October 18.

O. & O. S. S. Gaele; Finch, from Yokohama and Hongkong, 10 p. m.

Am. sh. Chas. E. Moody, Hansen, 33 days from Tacoma, with coal for O. R. & L. Co.

Saturday, October 20.

Sunr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Am. sh. Helen Brewer, McKay, from New York.

Schr. Golden Gate, Pahia, from Molokai.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, from Molokai.

Sunday, October 21.

Schr. James Makée, Tulett, from Waimea.

Schr. Nihau, Thompson, from Anahola.

Schr. Mikahala, Federer, from Koloa.

Schr. Maui, Macdonald, from Maui ports with 2 horses, 32 bags potatoes, 35 bags corn, 72 bags taro and 132 packages sundries.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, with 148 bags sugar, 188 bags taro, 300 bags rice, 28 bundles hides and 51 packages sundries.

S. S. Zealandia, Dowdall, from San Francisco, October 18, via Hilo, with Mystic Shrines.

U. S. T. Leelawah, Storrs, from San Francisco, October 19, with mules and horses for Marfa.

Am. bk. Edward May, Hansen, 14 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

Monday, October 22.

Am. schr. Helene, Christiansen, from San Francisco.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, from San Francisco.

### SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, October 19.

Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Eleale and Waimea, at 4 p. m.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola, Hamanuau and Koloa, at 4 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihel, Makena and Kona ports, at 5 p. m.

Saturday, October 20.

O. & O. S. S. Gaele, for San Francisco, at 5 p. m. Fort George, Morse, for Port Angeles in ballast.

Monday, October 22.

Schr. James Makée, Tulett, for Kauai.

Schr. Lehua, for Molokai ports.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hilo and way ports, per schr. Kinau, October 20—Prince David, Kawanaikoa, Ernst, A. Denicke and wife, F. E. Nichols, Mrs. J. Nawa, D. Lyman, W. F. Ormsby, J. T. Wright, wife and child; Mrs. Helen Rowland, A. L. Moore, C. McGonagle, Mrs. W. A. Henshall, child and maid; J. M. Horner, S. Black, wife and two children; R. Hall, E. E. Olding, W. Booth, D. N. McCrae, E. Bercht, A. L. Holstein, Mrs. O. P. Emerson, Mrs. Frank Woods and child; Robert Hind, Mrs. Arat and two children; Mrs. Ahnau and daughter, D. N. Nattier, J. W. Nauau, Mrs. T. R. Lyons, W. W. Hickler, D. C. Ladd, C. A. Ethan and wife, S. Watson, Mrs. Espindola, Mrs. F. Naimo, J. O. Gilvey, Capt. Saxe and \$5 on deck. From Yokohama, per O. & O. S. S. Gaele, October 20—Mr. Saito.

From Maui and Molokai, per schr. Lehua, October 20—John E. Bush, John Richardson, Bert Lyons, Thor Clarke, E. K. Lilkalani, J. H. Hapaiul, P. Kahale and wife, Pala Naki, C. B. Reynolds, Sister Bonaventura and 5 deck. From Nawiliwili, per schr. W. G. Hall, October 21—Sam Parker, George A. Davis, R. C. A. Peterson, G. M. Blossom, Thomas Bell, Judge Kakula, Peter Kealakouma, Dan Kihaka, Charles Keister and wife, Junius Kaeo, W. H. Wright, Makana, Kihel, Makena, Kona, Chau, Pook, Toku, Pook, Toku, Ali, You, Ah Yui, W. Zoller, E. J. Colton, George Munder and wife, A. Brown, E. R. Mohle, C. Tweckerwald, H. Danford and wife, F. Hussey, H. Holtz, H. A. Jaeger, M. M. Mada, Chas. Creighton, Paul Isenberg, Chas. Gau and 71 on deck.

From Koloa, per schr. Mikahala, October 21—H. Morrison, E. C. Conant, H. P. Frayne, Mr. Scott, Miss Frayne. From Maui ports, per schr. Maui, October 21—J. T. Tuthill, G. B. Schraue, H. Howell, J. R. Highly, H. P. Baldwin, Matsumura, A. Valpon, Takata, H. H. Holz, Miss Featherstone, Mrs. J. R. Meyers, W. A. Lowrie, wife and son; Captain John McPhee, Captain L. Ahlborn, W. A. Wall, W. C. Reed, C. R. Lindsey, wife, two children and nurse, E. Kruse and 75 on deck.

From San Francisco, per schr. Helene, October 22—E. C. Chase, B. Dean, Mrs. Osborn, two daughters and two sons.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

October 19. No. 636—W. Hullhee to Lee Ahlo; R. P. 492, kulu 1995, aps. 1 and 2, Kamehameha, Koauapoko, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 637—W. W. Wright and wife to Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd., lots 1 and 2, block 6, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 638—C. A. Achli and wife to K. Hoamanawaihi; lot 9, block 5, Kualau tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$75.

No. 639—W. C. Achli and wife to M. Pili; lot 10, block 1, Punuu tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$10.

No. 640—Kuau to F. Minamina; interest in H. P. 585, kulu 519, Kaithwa, Waialua, Oahu. Consideration \$10.

October 20. No. 637—D. Heau to A. K. Eldridge; portion kulu 8095, portion R. P. 2963, Homemakau, Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

No. 641—Kumukahi to Kamehameha Ranch Co., Ltd.; one share in land of Kauai, Koauapoko, Oahu. Consideration \$10.

No. 642—Kamaloa to A. Kahalepau; R. P. 259, kulu 519, kulu 1991, interest in land, Waimea, Koauapoko, Oahu. Consideration \$5.

No. 643—Kellihalepau to M. Warren; interest in R. P. 621, kulu 756, kulu 2, Wailuku, Hawaii. Consideration \$10.

No. 644—Mrs. A. Lincoln and husband G. B. to Mrs. L. Wilson; interest in place land, Koauapoko, Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

No. 645—Kauhau to S. Pule; place land, Nuuli, Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 646—Akina and S. E. Kaledau to Loginhame; R. P. 527, kulu 5265, Makakau, Waialua, Maui. Consideration \$127.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any time, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,

Lieut.-Comdr. U. S. N. in Charge.

# LIPTON'S CHALLENGE IN SESSION

It Will Probably Be Annual Meeting of the Accepted.

## MAY RACE IN AUGUST NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

The New British Contestant may be Cailed the Shamrock--The American Plans.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Further information regarding Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge for the America's cup confirms the statement that the boat will be named "Shamrock" and will be selected by a series of contests between the yacht Watson is designing and the old Shamrock, after the latter has undergone the improvements to be made by Sir Thomas Lipton and may cross the water together. The challenger will be commanded by a well-known amateur yachtsman, whose name Sir Thomas does not wish to divulge at present.

None of the old Shamrock's former captains will be employed in the coming races.

Sir Thomas Lipton, referring in his interview with a representative of the Associated Press in London, to the "amateur skipper" who is to have charge of the cup challenger, possibly meant Mr. John Jameson, the well-known English yachtsman, for years the adviser of the Prince of Wales in racing the yacht Britannia.

He also spoke of the attempt to procure Italian laborers for which purpose Mr. S. M. Damon had gone to Italy. The report proved further that the announcement of the pending departure of Dr. Walter Maxwell, for many years director of the Experiment Station of Honolulu, for Australia, where he has been engaged by the Queensland Government, was also spoken of. He also announced the coming of R. E. Blouin to fill the vacancy. He was recommended by Dr. Stubbs, who was Mr. Blouin's chief for nine years.

"The past year has been one of unusual anxiety," he said, "and importance, as your trustees can testify, and the reports of their forty-eight meetings held since November 24, 1899, and the one special meeting held by you on June 4, bear witness to the numerous important questions which have been presented and acted upon. It has been a year of great changes, not only in the sugar industry, but also in the commercial and political conditions of these Islands.

"The question of Italian immigration received much attention and expenditure. Hon. S. M. Damon's mission to Europe to further this cause did not meet with the success we had hoped for.

"The matter of negro labor has also been considered and several efforts have been and are being made in this direction. Much attention has been given to the introducing of new labor into the country from Porto Rico; it is understood that that Island was overpopulated, and, being a part of the United States, laborers could be obtained to the mutual benefit of both districts and we are expecting the first importation of such laborers shortly. Messrs. S. T. Alexander, W. N. Armstrong and R. Macbeth have all given us their assistance to this end.

"After the cruise, there was another month or so in which to remedy defects, if any, and complete the hard work of tuning up the boat for her meeting with the challenger. Whether the club will see fit to make the races for the cup be held in August next year, is, therefore, a matter of conjecture.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Mr. J. Frederick Tamm, a member of the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, said:

"I have no doubt Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge will promptly be accepted, Sir Thomas is very popular with American yachtsmen and he certainly deserves another chance at the cup.

"Of course, it is too soon to express an opinion whether or not a new yacht will be built to defend the cup against the new Shamrock, but I honestly think it will be very hard to build a better boat than the Columbia. It would certainly take a much faster yacht than the old Shamrock, but her.

"But if it is decided to build a new defender, there will be no trouble in finding plenty of men ready and willing to furnish the necessary money.

I am of the opinion that Sir Thomas will have a better chance for the cup next year than any of the challengers that have crossed the ocean in years past. You see he will have the benefit of last year's experience, and if he has Captain Cringe, who sailed the Shamrock last year and the Menehune this year, his boat will have a great advantage.

"The question of best labor-saving machines for the cutting, loading and planting of cane has been discussed and the matter is now in the hands of a committee to prepare an advertisement offering prizes and stating terms for machines of the best types, the prizes to be awarded by a committee of practical men."

The proposal to erect a laboratory in connection with the Experiment Station was also spoken of in Mr. Cooke's address.

An election of officers was held, resulting as follows: F. A. Schaefer, president; C. Bolte, vice president; H. A. Isenberg, treasurer; Wm. Pfotenhauer, secretary; J. B. Atherton, auditor; H. P. Baldwin, W. G. Irwin, W. H. Robertson, directors. The following trustees were also elected: J. B. Atherton, W. H. Robertson, H. A. Isenberg, C. Bolte, F. A. Schaefer, W. G. Irwin, W. H. Robertson, and F. M. Swanzy.

"As for his reported request that the race be sailed in August, I believe it could be granted. There is always a better breeze in August than in October and November, and the weather is more favorable.

In August there will be small chance for the success of the cup which proved so vexing last year.

"I am delighted that the prospects for a race next year are so good, and I am sure every good yachtsman shares my sentiment on this subject. Sir Thomas may be assured of the best of treatment over here, and if he wins the cup it could not be better hands."

"Will some one build a new yacht to defend the cup?" said Mr. Chester Griswold. "Well, it is rather early to talk about that, but we should think it likely old things are not in the habit of using old things if there is something better; they are not interfering. There would be no difficulty about raising money for a new defender if it is decided to build one."

### Sam Johnson in Hilo.

It is evident from the items appearing in the Honolulu papers from time to time, that the Hilo public made a mistake in not throwing bouquets to Sam Johnson, says the Hilo Herald. Superintendent of the Odorell Excavator Department of the Government at Honolulu. Mr. Johnson has criticized the Hilo militia, and the sanitary condition of Hilo. But Mr. Johnson overlooks two facts. First: that his excavator cart was brought to Hilo without the hose necessary to put it into service; and secondly, that Honolulu was and is in such an unsanitary condition as to breed disease and epidemics while Hilo has so far kept remarkably free from any such unpleasant results.

# PLANTERS IN SESSION

It Will Probably Be Annual Meeting of the Accepted.

## MAY RACE IN AUGUST NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Important Discussion of the Labor Question at an Executive Session.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SURVEY, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

1899.

W. G. DAWES, Comptroller of the Currency.

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